schools. You stated that the present generation of women are more wanting in stamina perhaps than the preceding generation. It seems to me that the correctness of that statement depends upon what you consider the present generation. You must have noticed that in our schools, especially in our English schools and colleges, a great deal of attention is paid to games and physical development. It is a very agreeable sign of the times; but, as you say, a great deal more can be done; and I may assure you that Government will do their best in that direction. You then wanted school children to have medical examination. Even now there is medical examination of pupils in English schools for boys. The extension of that system to girls' schools will be considered by Government.

In regard to school buildings, there are very many difficulties, as I stated in answer to another representation on the subject. We have a large number of schools and many of them are housed in old buildings. What the Government can possibly do is to take up a few buildings every year. You say that primary schools are not attended to at all. If that is so, I shall certainly ask the Director of Public Instruction to devote his attention to Primary Schools also.

The valuable suggestions that you made will be considered by Government.

144. Needs of the Malayala Brahmins.

MR. CHINGAN NARAYANAN BHATTATHIRI (*Jenmies, Quilon Division*), speaking in Malayalam, said that it was 20 years since the special school at Kulakada, which was a residential school, was opened; and yet it had not yet attained a good position. Still, it was true that the school had kindled in the community in general a liking for modern education and culture. The school maintained its position on account of the special favour of the Government and support of some respectable leaders of the community.

The school was provided with the minimum requirements in respect of building, staff and accessories. But there were several essential things yet to be provided so that the institution might be of real benefit to the community.

There was no dormitory for the pupils and no safe-room for keeping their boxes and other belongings. The furniture was removed every night from the class rooms for the boys to lie down and sleep and every morning the tables and benches were re-arranged. Consequently, the floor and the furniture were seriously damaged. There was no room for segregating the sick; and so even the healthy pupils ran the risk of being taken ill. A boarding home should be opened in the school compound with an eye to the above said requirements.

As there was no verandah on the western side of the school building, the sun's rays fell directly into the class rooms after 1 o'clock in

the afternoon. As the roof of the building was not provided with ceiling, the heat inside the rooms during the hot season was unbearable. Those defects should be removed immediately.

The floor of the building was uneven and out of repair. It should be paved. A latrine and a playground should be provided for the school and the building properly maintained from year to year.

There were no boundary walls to the school compound and so cattle and beggars strayed into the school building at night. The school compound should be fenced.

The school should be provided with a sufficient number of desks, tables and other articles of furniture.

The need for raising the school to the standard of a High School was urged in the previous session of the Assembly by the Jenmi member for the Quilon Division. High School classes should be opened in the school without further delay.

There was no arrangement for the treatment of sick pupils and for the medical inspection of the boys; nor was there a dispensary anywhere in the neighbourhood. The two nearest Government dispensaries were at Kottarakara and Adoor which were 7 miles and 6 miles away, respectively, from the school. The medical officer of either of those dispensaries should be instructed to examine the boys at least once a week or, if that were not practicable, arrangements should be made for the doctor employed in the Mission Hospital at Kalayapuram being sent to the school from time to time for rendering medical aid to the boys. The Hospital should be awarded a grant, if necessary, for the purpose.

The member then dealt with the difficulties experienced by the members of his community in regard to public service. He recognised the fact that it was not practicable to distribute appointments according to the numerical strength of every community. But the claims of minority communities were very often disregarded. With regard to educational qualifications, the position of the Malayala Brahmin community had considerably changed for the better in recent years. There were several educated young men seeking employment in the departments of the Government. The encouragement offered to them would induce other members of the community to take to English education. Till the community was adequately represented in public service, the claims of its members should receive special attention from the Government. Malayala Brahmin applicants should be accorded special treatment in making appointments and those who were already in service should be encouraged by giving them due promotions. There were fifteen Malayala Brahmins who possessed educational qualifications and of them only four had secured permanent appointments. Most of them had not obtained even acting appointments. There was no Malayala Brahmin in the Huzur Office or in the Land Revenue or Judicial Departments.

DEWAN'S REPLY: കുളക്കട സ്പെഷ്യൽസ്കൂൾകെട്ടിടത്തിനു ചില സാമാനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നും ചില റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്നും നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് വരുത്തി ആലോചിക്കാം.

സർക്കാർ സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ വേറെ ചില സമുദായക്കാർ പരാതിപറയുന്നതുപോലെ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും പരാതി ഉണ്ട്. ആ പരാതികൾ എല്ലാം പരിഹരിക്കാനാണ് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വന്നശേഷം എന്തു ന്യായം അനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടത് എന്നു ഗവണ്മെണ്ട് ആലോചിച്ച് അതനുസരിച്ച് ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴും ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും കാളിഫിക്കേഷനുള്ള ഏതു സമുദായത്തിലെ ആളുകൾക്കും പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനു തടസ്ഥമില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടാതെ വരുന്നുമില്ല.

[A report will be called for on the repairs to the Kulakada Special School and its requirements in furniture. It is to examine the grievances of all communities in regard to representation in service that a committee is proposed to be appointed. A definite policy will be laid down after considering the report of that committee. In the meantime, there is no bar in any department to the employment of qualified candidates and they are being so entertained.]

145. Grievances of the Malayala Brahmin Jenmies.

MR. NARAYANARU KRISHNARU (*Jenmies, Trivandrum Division, Group II*), speaking in Malayalam, said that the Settlement Department having reduced the *tirippuvaram* borne on lands in favour of some Jenmies, Devaswoms etc., representations were made to Government G. O. No. 13027, dated the 6th December 1912 was, as a result, issued directing that the deficiency, in the *tirippuvaram*, with arrears for twelve years should be paid from the treasury. The High Court also laid down the above principle for the guidance of Government. But in a recent case *i. e.*, A. S. No. 551 of 1104, the High Court ruled otherwise, to the prejudice of the Jenmies and other *tirippuvarom* holders. Government should arrange for the latter decision being duly revised by a Full Bench of the High Court and for the earlier rulings being strictly followed. There was a proposal to file a suit against the Government by the Jenmies.

The Headmaster of the Kulakada SpecialSchool for Malayala Brahmins did not care for the welfare of the community for which the institution was established. Another Headmaster should therefore be appointed in the institution.